NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1877.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE POLICY OF HOME RULE.

Vol ... X X X VI No. 11,235.

PROGRESS AT WASHINGTON. MAMBERLAIN SUBMITS PLANS FOR AN ARRANGE-MENT-THE TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM COLUMBIA-A SECRET LOUISIANA AGREEMENT.

Gov. Chamberlain has proposed to the President the appointment of a commission to decide who is Governor of South Carolina, with an alternative proposition for the commission to decide who were legally elected to the Legislature, the Legislature then to declare who is Governor. These propositions are not in accordance with the President's policy, which contemplates an arrangement by the Governors themselves. It is aunounced accordingly that no action will be taken on the plans presented. It is also stated that the President has decided to remove the troops from the South Carolina State House on Tuesday, giving the Governors first a chance to get back to Columbia. The Louisiana Commission are preparing to go South on Tuesday. It is now announced that there is a secret agreement of some kind as to Louisiana in existence, to which Mr. Sherman is a party. Major Burke declares that it is perfectly honprable to all concerned.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFERS.

PLANS FOR A COMMISSION OF ARBITRATION-NO CHANCE OF TREIR ADOPTION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 1 .- The following is a copy of the propositions submitted to the President by Gov. Chamberlain, Senator Patterson, and D. L. Corbin, claimant for the vacant seat in the United States Senate from South Carolina on Friday last, a duplicate of which was furnished to Gov. Hampton on

cate of which was furnished to Gov. Hampton on Saturday morning:

The Republicans of South Carolina are actuated now, as at all times heretofore, by an earnest desire to adjust all political differences as to lawful government in that State upon the basis of justice and right. To that end the undersigned now submit the following prepositions, agreeing to abode by the results thus to be reached:

First: All the returns of election for Governor and Lientenant Governor, together with all the papers connected therewith, shall be aubmitted to a commission of free persons, who shall have power upon said returns and papers, and upon such other evidence, if any, as said commission may obtain relating to said election, and to any allegations of fraud or, irregularities which may be made, to find our and declare the result of the election for Governor and Lientenant-Governor.

Second: All the returns of the election of members of the House of Representatives, together with all the papers connected therewith, shall be submitted to a commission of five persons, who shall have power upon said returns and papers and upon such other evidence, if any, as said commission of five persons, who shall have power upon said returns and papers and upon such other evidence, if any, as said commission may obtain reading to said election and to any allegations of fraud and irregularities which may be made, to find and declare what persons have been duly elected members of the House of Equivalentatives, and such persons shall assemble and expanse as a Lottlemant-Governor shall be submitted to the Securic and House of Representatives on the returns to the returns the few thouse of the securic and Lieutenant-Governor shall theremone assertanced and declared in the manner movided for lay the Consentation of the

These propositions were considered by Secretaries Schurz and fivaris, and afterwards briefly discussed | understood to be as yet incomplete. The members them in any particular. It will be noticed that the plan of settlement submitted by the South Carolina Republicans is entirely different from that contemplated by the President in the Louisiana case. The commission which is to visit the latter State will and present their report to the President. have no authority to decide any question or to perof by Goy, Chamberlain and his friends would take the place of the legally constituted authoritie of the State and determine in their stead the result of the election. Such a decision would be in accord neither with the Constitution nor the laws of South Carolina, and it is doubtful if it could have any

The very fact that the South Carolina Republicans have submitted such a plan as this shows that they either do not understand or hope that there may be a change in the Southern policy of the Ad That policy may be exactly described in two words, namely, non-interference, and the non-interference is not to be confined to the military trm of the Government. Its fundamental idea is 'hat the people of the several States shall settle all circly State questions without the assistance of the Rational Administration; and while a compromise such as Gov. Chamberlain proposes might not be as distasteful to the people of the country as more active military interposition, it is still a meddling in the local affairs of the States which is exceedingly

The object of the President in inviting the rival Governors to Washington was not to induce them to submit their case to him, to the Administration, or to any representative of the Administration fo solution. It was to see if some way could not be devised by which they could settle the controversy themselves. It was to avoid just such an interfer ence as this which is proposed, and to pave the way for terminating the military intervention now exist for. It was not to inventuew methods of interpo sition that the conferences of last week were ar ranged for. There is, therefore, no probability that the Chamberlain propositions will be favorably entertained either by the President, his Cabinet, or by

Gov. Chamberlain has prepared another letter which he has sent to the President, but which at the request of the latter he withholds from publication for the present. The letter covers 14 pages of legal cap paper, and contains an elaborate review of the South Carolina situation. It also contains a prophecy as to the President's Southern policy. The letter is said to be a remarkably able document, and in parts both pathetic and severe.

SPIRIT OF THE CAROLINIANS.

"Y INTENSE DETERMINATION TO SEE HAMPTON GOVERNOR.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, April 1 .- An interview with * Hen. L. C. Northrop, Circuit Judge of the Seventh strict of South Carolina, is published here. After pay-1.4 tays: "The Democrats believe, as they do from the vicinity of Louisiana State House on 7.00 majority of the votes cast, and is the lawfully elected Governor. They claim it has been decided in their favor by the courts and they would "agerly defend it by the last dollar and the last life. I resolution as exists throughout my section. It is in very fiber of the atmosphere, and must be felt to be understood. It is a kind of frenzy that possessed the people of Paris in 1793. It has been waiting like a ft ained figer on the first movement of Hampton's finger in lips. If that movement had been made the whole pray of the United States would have had business on the bands. It would have been hard for the South to see the State crushed out in blood, and the end might have ested again the vengeance of the Republic. They will be as Hampton says, and it looks as if North Carolina and Virginia would too."

In reply to a question what the result would be if

na would too."

to a question what the result would be if
in was recognized and the recognition enage Northrop said: "I can only speak for my
know the recling there. It matters not us to

the result whether Hampton is lawfully elected or not; the people believe it. It is the burden of their thoughts night and day. It is a terrible enthusiasm with them. The large majority would at first fold their arms in sullen despair and refuse to pay a cent of tax. No one would buy at a tax sale. And if he did possession would have to be given him and kept for him by troops."

Further on he says: "I am a Republican, every inch of me, and a Carolinian, every inch of me, and I don't want to see the State pass into the hands of the Democracy; but I don't want to see it go to the devil either." In reply to the question, If Hampton becomes Governor, would peace follow he said: "Yes, Sir; it would, most undoubtedly, and with that peace would come ample arotection to all people alike, and property would at once become cuhanced in value by 25 per cent."

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

MR. HAYES DECIDES UPON AN EVACUATION OF THE STATE HOUSE AT COLUMBIA ON TUESDAY.

Washington, April 1.-After the Cabinet meeting yesterday the President definitely decided to order the removal of the United States troops from the South Carolina State House. The necessary papers will be issued on Tuesday next. In conversation with a friend on this subject he is reported to have said that, judging from the discussions which have taken place in the Cabinet on the subject, it is certain that when a vote is formerly taken the decision will be in favor of an immediate termination of the military occupation of the State House; and that while he has therefore decided to settle the whole matter by ordering the troops to be removed, he had no doubt that the decision will be immediately ratified by his constitutional advisers. It is now believed that the order for the removal of the troops is postponed until Tuesday, in order that the rival Governors may in the meantime return to the State. Gov. Hampton is understood to have requested that no change in the status quo shall take place during his absence; and it was undoubtedly the wish of the President that whatever might be determined upon, the Governors should have an opportunity to return to Columbia and find everything in exactly the same condition as when they left it to come to Washington at his request.

The only members of the Cabinet whose approval of this decision is at all doubtful are said to be Mr. McCrary and Mr. Sherman. They are not understood to have opposed it, but it seems they have not fully made up their minds. The other five members, Mesers, Everts, Schurz, Devens, Key, and Thompson, have indicated their intention of voting for the re-

This decision of the President virtually settles th South Carolina case, and instals Wade Hampton as Governor. Any controversy that may hereafter arise will be settled legally and peaceably through the courts. It is unlikely, however, that Gov. Chamberlain will seriously contest the case, and it may be expected that Wade Hampton will very seen be in andisputed possession of the office.

The decision with reference to South Carolina is founded upon an altogether different basis from that underlying the Louisiana case, and is not to be received even as an indication of what action will be taken in the latter case. It is certain that the alalus in quo in Louisiana will be preserved until the commission shall report. The interviews between the President and Gov. Hampton have been mutually satisfactory. The latter carries away from Washington a high opinion of President Hayes, and the President in turn expresses corresponding views

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION. A START'SOUTH ON TUESDAY-A POSSIBLE ADJUST-MENT WITHOUT THEM.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE I Washington, April 1.-The Louisiana Commissien will not start South until Tuesday morning, They will probably go by the way of Cincinnat and Louisville. The advisory letter containing sug-gestions for their guidance while in New-Orleans is still in the hands of Secretary Evarts, who was intrusted with its preparation. It is of the commission, while not expecting to remain in New-Orleans longer than a week or ten days, will be enced the President, and will make no undue haste in arriving at their conclusions. Whatever they decide upon to recommend will not, it is said, be made public until after they return from New-Orleans

Some Diends of the Administration and certain form any except advisory acts. The commission members of the Commission now here appear to bein Louisiana may adjust themselves, and the Presi dent be relieved from the responsibility even o suggesting any method of compromise. If this doe happen, a delay, caused by a desire of the Predent and his Cabiret to bring about har possibly reake the reorganization of the Legislature much less difficult than it now is. The belief is assed upon the conviction that many of the colored numbers of the Packard Legislature, seeing the drift of thungs, will desert it, and that their number will be so great as to give the Nicholls Legislature an undisputed quorum, with which a reorganization may be effected if it shall be deemed necessary.

If this should be accomplished without the inter cention of the Commission the road to the adjust ment of the remaining questions would be andemuch simpler, and the President's policy of non-intervention in State affairs would be made easier to carry into practice.

A LOUISIANA AGREEMENT. WHAT MAJOR BUILKE SAYS ABOUT IT-TERMS-OF THE AGREEMENT SECRET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 1 .- A telegram from New-Orcans reports an interview with Major Burke, in which the latter is represented as saying that the first agreement touching Louisiana affairs, which was consummated at Wormley's Hotel, in this city, last February, where he appeared as the representative of the Nicholis government, has not yet been published. He has a copy of that paper, but does not feel at liberty to make its contents known. The original parties thereto are bound not to divulge their knowledge of its purport, except in the event of the violation of faith on the part of these making the pledge, or unless the consent of all concerned in it is obtained. Major Burke thinks it would be far better to publish the whole story now, as the other preliminary agreements have been given to the public. He thinks, moreover, that it would tend to relieve all parties from any odium which may attach to any of them. He asserts most positively that when the facts are all known nothing at all dishonorable to any one who had anything to do with

these agreements will appear. The provisions of the yet secret agreement to which Secretary Sherman is a party, Major Burke says are dignified and do not in the slighest manner infringe upon the rights of any one. He thinks that those who have already published statements have done so under the impression that the provisions of this first and still secret agreement have been violated. Mr. Eilis and John Young Brown me a high compliment to the manhood and integrity of he believes supposed that the agreement referred to w. Chamberlain, he proceeds to describe the situation, stipulated that the troops should be withdrawn their existence, that Hampton received over Wednesday last, and that the failure to procure the necessary order by that time convinced them that they were released from any further secrecy. On the other hand Major Burke asserts that there has not been the slightest intimation of a violation of the pledges. He expected that they would have been earried out before this time; but he asserts that even yet nobody has proved false to the

pledges.

He will prepare a complete statement of his knowledge of the entire case, and when in his opinion it will be proper to do so, will give it to the public.

GOV. BROWN'S HOPE. ATLANTA, Ga., March 31 .- Gov. Brown of Tennessee in an interview with a reporter of The Constition states that he did not accept a position on the

commission to Louisiana until Thursday night, and then only after frequent solicitations and the urgent advice of leading Democrats in Washington and New-Orleans. He hopes the commission may be able to forward the President's policy of pacification, but he can see rresident's pointy of partication, but the con-no feasible plan for doing so now. He thinks the way may be found clear when the commission reaches Louisi-ana and takes in the situation. He will heartily co-operate in doing what the Fresident desires in the inter-est of establishing the rightful government.

DEMOCRATIC CRITICISM OF DEMOCRATS. Washington, April 1 .- The Sunday Herald, the oldest and most influential Democratic journal in Washington, makes the following sensible editorial remarks to-day on the present political situation:

marks to-day on the present political situation:

Some of our cotemporaries seem to think it essential to the well-being of the Democratic party to maintain intact the solid South. To our mind no idea can be more perucipus. Until the color line is abolished, and whites as well as blacks divide unon political questions in the South without reference to color, as the whites now do at the North, the action of political parties will not be healthy nor conducive to the well-being of the country. Sectional or race divisions in politics are abnormal, and every true patriot will rejoice to see them abolished. The Democratic party is now in a majority, but it cannot keep so by holding frantically on to vanishing issues, by fighting against the everlasting elements of time and change, or by resisting the order of nature. It must get into power by wisely appreciating the issues of the present as they arise. It will acver succeed by bourbonism. If it would advance it must look forward, not back.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 1 .- It is claimed by the friends of the Nicholls government that the reduction effected by the Nicholls Legislature in the system of as sessment and collection of the revenue, and in the judi-cial, legislative, parechial, and municipal expenses in the State exceeds \$900,000 per annum. Many cumber-some laws have been simplified, and satisfactory arrange-ments are being perfected for the payment of the July interest on the State debt. The collection of taxes in the First District, New-Orleans, exceed \$115,000 to date.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE POPE AND ITALY. ROME, April 1, 1877.

The Pope received 1,000 pilgrims on Saturlay and delivered a speech in French.

The Corriere d'Italia says: "In view of the agitation which the Catholics appear to desire to raise, Signor Melegari, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has authorized the Italian representatives abroad to give, if asked, the most reassuring explanations as to the Government's firm intention to respect and insure respect for the Papal Guar

THE BRITISH REVINUE.

LONDON, April 1, 1877. The revenue returns for the financial year ended Saturday show that the total revenue was £78,-565,036, which is £153,036 in excess of the Budget estimute and \$1,433,343 in excess of the revenue of the pre-

THE BISCAYANS PROMISED PROTECTION. EHBAO, Saturday, March 31, 1877.

The Governor has issued a proclamation hat the Government will respect the rights of Biscay and recommending the inhabitants to remain tranquil. It also aunuances that the provincial juntas will shortly be summoned to elect provincial magistrates and arrange

THE FRENCH BUDGET REPORT.

Loxnov, Saturday, March 31, 1877. A dispatch to The Times from Paris states that the Budget Committee, though almost exclusively radical, refused to adopt the report on the Public Wor ship estimates, drawn by M. Guichard, on account of its violent hearling to esthelicism. The committee directed M. Guichard to rescode the report.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Panama, March 22.-The latest advices from the interior of Colombia, via Barranquilla, March 13, are favorable to the Government cause. It is now seated that the war will be over in two months. The clergy are are butte , and desperate than ever since Bishop Bermudshop of Rogota preached a seditions sermen in the ary, which led the House of Representatives of the Colombian Congress to pass a resolution of censure.

ligious conflict. A battle took place near Manizales slighous conflict. A nattle took place near Manizales, is the State of Canca, on Morch 10, which resulted in a victory for the Government forces. An official dispatch from the field says the battle lasted seven hours. It took place between some corps of the center of Gen. Trujilio's inte and a force of the enemy more than double their number strongly entrenched. The enemy was disloged and completely roated. The losses were heavy on both sides.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, March 31,-The report that the Bank of France has advanced \$100,000,000 to the Russian Government is depled.

LONDON, March 31 .- Weston and O Leary, be pedestrians, begin on Monday meen to walk six days or \$5,000 a side in the Agricultural Hall at Islington.

LONDON, April 1.-The ship-builders in the ron ship works at Stockton-on-Tees to the number of non have struck work because their demand for an ad-SAN FRANCISCO, March 31 .- A Tucson dis-

patch says Gen. Mariscal has been nominated for Gov-ernor of Sonora. News from the interior of Mexico is unfavorable to Diaz. The Mazatlan customs officers have all been removed and similar action is expected at Guayamas. Notice has been given that the next Mexicompanies will be asked to grant a new railway franching through Sanora to Arizona. It is understood to be in the interest of Mexicans and citizens of New-York.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A MOTHER AND FOUR CHILDREN BURNED. FEARFUL RESULTS OF AN INCENDIARY FIRE AT RHINECLIFF.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 1 .- A fire, at Rhinecilif early vesterday morning destroyed Thomas Riley's tenement-house, which was occupied by three families. Margaret, wife of Peter Burns, age 40 years, was burned to death, as were also her children-Fred, age 11 years; Arthur Henry, age 312 years; Margaret, age 8 years, and Sarah, age 9 years. The bodies were found in a heap in the cellar. Another child, Lizzie Barns, age 12 years, jumped from the top window, a ditance of 25 feet, to the ground, but was not dangerously injured. Mrs. Burns, previous to the final catastrophe, had the presence of mind to throw a feather bed out of the top window and drop her one-year-old child, Eddy, on it, and fortunately year-old child, Eddy, on it, and fortunately the baby escaped without serious injury. James Einsdorf, an old steamboat man, and his wife narrowly escaped. Both were lavables. Bridget Kenane and her three children also had a narrow escape. The injured received every attention at the bands of Dr. Baker and the nethabors. Coroler Welch took charge of the bodies, and a jury was impaneted and viewed the remains of Mrs. Earns and her four children. The Coroner then postponed the implicat and it each of April. All the facts etrengthen the opinion that the building was fired by an incendiary.

Indianapolis, April 1 .- A special dispatch o The Journal from Xents, Ind., says a good portion of the place was burned this morning, including Coan Hotel and Odd Fellows' Hall. The loss will probably reach \$25,000. There is a known insurance of \$7,000. Another dispatch to The Journal announces the burning of the business portion of Eminence, Morgan County, Ind. The less is estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000. There is a small insurance.

THE CHICO SLAUGHTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1 .- A Chico dispatch says J. M. Swain, a member of the Council of Nine, has de contession of the mauner in which the affairs inade contession of the manner in which the affairs of the council were conducted, which agrees with previ-ously published statements of the deliberate plans which were laid avolving the destruction of property and the taking of life, note white and Chinese. Among those whom it seems were proposed to the council as fit sub-jects of their nurderous resigns, was the Hon. John Bad-well, candidate for dovernor on the independent ticket during the last companie, who was immideal to the order on account of chaptoying Colnames on his ranch in the vicinity of Calco.

THE PUBLIC WORKS BILL SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1 .- Gov. Robinson has signed the bill relative to the Superintendent of Public Works. Under this bill (which is the one passed after the Governor had vetoed the first one) the canals can be opened and managed by officials now in office, and the appointment of a superintendent can be deferred.

SCENES AT COLUMBIA.

A VIEW OF THE RIVAL HEADQUARTERS. GRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE SLEEPY CITY, THE TUMBLE-DOWN STATE HOUSE, AND HAMPTON'S SPARTAN ACCOMMODATIONS-TAXES-THE POPU-

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LAR FEELING.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 30 .- There is little to be seen here betokening the existence of a controversy which absorbs the attention of President and Cabinet in Washington, and attracts the interest of the whole country. The town is in a state of languid expectancy, and is not at all combative. In the mild Spring air there is no flavor of violent talk and whisky such as usually accompanies a political conflict in the South, but only a perfame of pinks and periwinkles. The warmth and fragrance of a Northern May are already here. The ample, hedge-rimmed garden's which make the charm of the place, are gay with flowers, the elms and hackberry trees bordering the wide streets are robed in the delicate fresh green of opening leaf-buds, and the magnolias seem to have put a fresh coat of shining varnish on their

last year's leaves, as though preparing for the new

Nothing in the talk or manner of the people contradiets the peaceful expression of nature. They appear to regard the contest for their State Government as closed in all except its formal ending, and to look forward hopefully to the dawn of a new era. The long business street stretching from the unfinished State House straight away for a mile into the open country shows few signs of animation. A thin and intermittent rill of pedestrians flows along the sidewalks. At long intervals a carriage is seen. Now and then a yellow visaged "clay eater" drives through with a scrawny cow or steer, harnessed by rags and ropes to a cart that carries two or three armsful of wood, which he will barter for the price of a few drinks of whisky. At the street corners are groups of negroes idly sunning themselves. The stores are almost empty of customers, for business is at a stand-still, awaiting the settlement of the political question. People profess to have no doubts of the issue, but they want the stimulus of a final decision to set them at work. I am told that there is much suffering from extreme poverty here among both whites and blacks on account of the utter prostration of trade, and because, too, of the stoppage of the stream of lavish expenditure which the dissolute carpet-baggers and negro officers poured into the lap of the community from the fountain of the State AT THE STATE HOUSE.

This morning I took a look at what is left of the rival State Governments now that their chiefs are absent in Washington. First to the State House. Not a thing had been changed in its outward appearance since I last saw it five years ago, except that the palmetto tree of painted iron had been removed from the rear to the front of the building. The grounds were still strewn with columns and cornice stones and blocks of rough granite, lying of where these were left when the war stopped the ork of completing what was designed to be the finest public edifice in the South. The rade temporary roof had not been replaced, and within the brick walls were still unplastered. Of the millions lavished by the negro government, not a dollar could be spared toward finishing the Capitol. Just outside the door was a herd of vagrant cows bivonacking in a shady corner, and leaning against the doorposts stood three or four unprepossessing negroes-members of a small constabulary force maintained by Chamberlain for the purpose of making some show of authority. At the extremity of the long hall which runs from end to end of the building I saw what has been for nearly three months the only obstacle to an immediate settlement of the South Carolina question-a few stacks of arms and a blue-coated soldier walking to and fro. This sentinel pacing his beat before the door | they elected him to the Senate. He cashed some of the Governor's room represents the vast power of sort of warrants to that amount for all the men who the United States Government exerted to protect Chamberlain and his associates against being ejected from their offices by legal process of the State courts. From their offices, did I say? From their office-rooms would be the correct statement, for not one of them exercises any official functions. All executive powers have passed into the hands of the Hampton government by the force of the popular will and of judicial decisions. It is the merest the State House, and it is kept up only in the hope that the President will uphold Chamberiam and give him the army to enforce his authority.

Passing the sentinel, who offered no resistance, I entered the ante-room to the Governor's office. It was connected with a barrack. A score of soldiers filled the place, some sleeping in blankets spread upon the floor, some playing cards upon the tables, and others smoking, reading, or chatting. In one corner of the large apartment a small inclosure was partitioned off and devoted to the civil power in the shape of a colored messenger, who took my card in to Lieut.-Gov. Gleaves, and shortly after escorted me into the presence of that dignitary. Gleaves is an intelligent mulatto, with much of the stateliness of manners of the old race of South Carolin planters, some of whose blood must run in his veins. He was merely holding possession of the room in the absence of his chief. His conversation threw no new light on the situation. In reply to a question as to the feeling of the colored people at the prospect of Hampton getting undisputed control he said that they were a good deal alarmed, and feared that their condition would be worse than it was in slavery. This was the same sort of talk I had heard for years from politicians interested in prolonging the rule of the negroes and carpet-baggers. If the blacks really feel any such alarm it is because they are deceived by demagagues. I do not believe the intelligent negroes, or even the mass of the field hands, have any fear that they will lose any rights under Hampton's administration unless it is the right to hold offices for which they have

Exploring the gloomy passages on the ground door of the State House, where mit the State offices are located, I found none of the officials in except the Controller-General, Mr. Dunn. His office is reached through the outer rooms, in one of which three or four army officers in uniform were smoking and in the other two officials who belonged in some other office in the building were playing a game of euchre. Evidently nobody connected with the Chamberlain Government had anything to do except to kill time as well as he could while waiting for the verdict from Washington. Mr. Dunn is a Northern man, who has heretofore belonged to the conservative or "honest" wing of the Re publican party. He defended Gov. Chamberlain's administration to-day; praised the character of the last regular Legislature, which cut down expenses and eschewed stealing; argued that there would be no Republican party in South Carolina if Hampton were recognized; and discussing national politics, said that the Republiean party can never carry another Presidential election if it gives up its hold on this State and Lou islana. He acknowledged the evils of negro government and wanted to see the color line broken down; but he thought the way to break it down is for the Administration to uphold the Southern Republicans until their opponents divide. He had no faith in President Hayes's project for building up a new party in the South. The hope of getting full control of the National Government would, he asserted, keep the South solid until another Presidential election.

HAMPTON'S OFFICES.

Leaving the State House and stroiling down the broad, sunny, lonesome main street, I was directed to the second floor of a small two-story brick building for the offices of the Hampton Government. On the lower floor was a bank. Mounting a narrow wooden staircase I came to a landing on which two

doors fronted. A printed sign of white eard-board nailed on the panels of one read, "Lieutenant-Governor, Controller-General, Attorney-General;" and on the other a like inexpensive tablet had this inscription, at once instructive and hospitable to all who might be seeking the head of the State, "Governor-Walk in." This door led into a sort of ante-room, furnished with a few fifty-cent chairs and a rude table on which stood a bucket of water and a tin dipper. Beyond was a smaller room with a table at which a clerk was writing, a store counter, supporting a case of pigeon holes, and a dilapidated plush-lined sofa, suggestive of a boarding-house auction. Still further on was a smaller room, scarce six by nine in size, where the Governor works. An unpainted pine table, a desk made by penitentiary convicts, and four or five chairs, were its outfit. Walls and floor in all these rooms were bare, and they looked like the quarters of some poor country lawyer waiting for practice The whole stock of farmiture would not fetch \$25 at auction.

In the adjoining office, occupied jointly by the three officials whose titles were on the sign, a like Spartan simplicity reigned. To save money until he should be fully established, Gov. Hampton has only commissioned such of the officials as he cannot get along without, and he is running the Government with the utmost economy. The Controller-General, Mr. Hagood, told me that the whole State Government only employs one clerk, who served the different officers by turn. "When we get behind with our books we go out and recruit some volunteers to help us," he added. A gentleman who was writing at a table on the other side of the room said that he had been drafted into service to fix up the returns of the insurance companies. 'Here," said Mr. Hagood, pointing to the pigeonholes of the cheap desk at which he sat, "is the whole Controller-General's office." To show that the business of the office was actually carried on by him, and not by his rival in the three luxuriously furnished rooms in the State House, he showed me his accounts of money received and paid out, in-cluding the receipts of the superintendents of the State charitable and penal institutions. PAYMENTS OF TAXES.

The Hampton Legislature, not having a quorum in the Senate, passed no tax bill, but adopted a resolution requesting the people to pay to such persons as the Governor might appoint a sum equal to onefourth of their last year's taxes, and promising that such payments should be credited them when the regular tax levy was made. Gov. Hampton thought he would not need so much money, and asked by proclamation for only 10 per cent of last year's tax. The people responded almost with unanimity. Some did not pay, but they were few in number, and their refusal to comply was compensated for by others paying more than their quota, so that Hampton got in all rather than one-tenth of the total-tax of 1876. Up to the 2d of this mouth he had obtained from these voluntary payments \$120,141. He has now a balance on hand of nearly \$80,000, after paying all demands except county officers' salaries and the school fund. His Legislature cost only \$12,000. Republican Legislatures have cost about \$200,000 an nually. All the Judges of he State courts except three have drawn their salaries from him. Even Judge Wright of the Supreme Court, who now refuses to recognize his Government, drew upon Controllereral Hagood, who acts as Treasurer, for month's salary. The draft with the Judge's signa

ture was shown me to-day. The Chamberlain Government has not collected a dollar of taxes. Its Legislature passed a tax bill, but injunctions from the courts stopped its enforce ment. The officials are, to quote the words of one of them, "living on faith." Chamberlain's legislators did not have to go away entirely empty handed. however, for Corbin paid them \$200 a piece whet voted for him. It is alleged he used money for this purpose which belonged to the State as royalty due from a phosphate mining company of which he is

This afternoon I called on Judge Willard, the head of the State judiciary, now that the Chief Justice's place is vacant. He lives in a fine old-fashioned house in the midst of a little earthly paradise of destrable peace may be there are situations in which war oretense and sham of government which exists at verdure and bloom. He is a conservative Republi- would be necessary. The Journal de St. Petersburg says "Why was it." asked, "that the Democrats, after giving Chamber lain in their convention a vote that nearly neminated him, afterward assailed him with such bitterness 7º "Because they believed he had drifted back from his reform position into the arms of his old corrupt associates," replied the Judge. looked upon him as a renegade. Then in his proclamation about the Hamburg affair he wounded their self-respect-a thing which no Southern man for-

The Judge went on to say that there was not as much bitterness in the canvass as was represented. The rifle-club terrorism was started before Hampton was nominated, by the fire-eating element of the Democracy, to prevent the acceptance of Chamberlain and force their own party into adopting the ssissippi plan of campaign. Hampton put down that sort of business, reproved the reckless and des-

that sort of business, reproved the reckless and desperate men along his supporters, and even threatened to withdraw from the ticket if they committed any ostrages. He promised to protect the rights of all, and declared in favor of peace and good government as the only issue. After that, said the Judge, the campaign was as peaceful as political contests usually are in this excitable state.

I asked who he thought was contrably entitled to the office of Governor, all legal questions aside. That he said it would be impossible to find out, because there was so much franduled voting on both sides. The election laws were framed to facilitate fraud, and both parties had taken advantage of them. He denied the truth of the often-inade assertion that there is a legitimate Republican majority of 30,000 and both parties had taken advantage of them. He denied the truth of the often-made assertion that there is a legitimate Republican unjority of 30,000 in the State. Chamberiain's majority two years ago was only about 10,000, he said. Until last Fall no election since reconstruction had brought out the full vote, because many did not care to vote the compromise tickets put up in the foriern hope of beating the radical Republican nominees; nor had any diligent efforts been made before to draw off the pearness from their carpet-bag commanders. He groes from their carpet-bag commanders. He neved that nearly 10,000 blacks had voted for

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 1.—James J. Belden was lected President of the Syracuse and Chenango Railroad on

Sr. LOUIS, bril 1.—The annual directory esti-mates the population of the city at 501,489. The deaths here Sr. Louis, pill the city at 501,880. Analysis were all 7,890.

Chicago, ill., April 1.—Joseph P. Clarkson, the same at our wate lawyer who accidently shat binaself on Finicaday 3 as bosse in Evan-tor, ded restrictly.

Printal at Phila, April 1.—P. T. Withbank & Co., stock brokers, suspended on Saturday. Their trouble was stock brokers, suspended on Saturday. Their trouble was stock brokers, suspended on Saturday.

P. STON, Mass., April 1.—During an altereation at Bridgepert, R. I., on Friday, Todd Daries was stabled and killed by Parios Manchester. Manchester was arrested Albany, N. Y., April 1. -At 12 o'clock last night William B. Dutcher of Poughkeepele completed in this city the test of walking 110 consecutive hours without rest or close.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. April 1.—The coroner's jury in e case of Philip Durfee, who was killed by Darius Maiches-at Tiverion on Friday last, have submitted a statement it Manchester acted in self-defense.

HALIFAX, April 1.-Freshets in Annapolis, Kings, and Queens Counties have done much damage. Several bridges and large quantities of logs were carried away. At Gaspreau the millionn was carried away, and two men who who were working the mill were drowned. PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 1.—The Philadelphia,

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 1 .- Julia Dovle of Osweg attempted saided yesterday by jumping note the canal. After she had plunged in she changed her mind, and being a good awinmer, artick out for the sincer and was reacted. She is 16 years old and artempted to commit suicide rather than con-tinue a life of shame.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Washington, April 1.—Commodore John Guest has been ordered to command the Navy-Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., in place of Capt Earl English, who has been detached from the command of that yard, and ordered to continue on duty as captain of the yard.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT LONDON.

THE DOCUMENT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE PORTE-THE TREATY OF PARIS VIRTUALLY ARROGATED-ELEMENTS OF TROUBLE STILL UNSETTLED.

LONDON, April 1, 1877. Renter's dispatch from St. Petersburg says "According to intelligence from London the protocol which was signed on Saturday afternoon, will be mane diately notified to the Porte. Gen. Ignation arrived on Friday evening and immediately had an interview with Prince Gortschakoff. The newspapers commenting on

his mission express the belief that the protocol will only

guarantee peace if Turkey carries out the reforms, which they regard as doubtful." The Times, in a leading article, says:

The Times, in a leading article, says:

We [cannot but see Turkey in the background. Be bind all these fair arrangements of the Powers so much depends on what the Porte will do or decline to do, and Russian disarmament is promised in expectation of so many things which may not easily be tuffilled. On the contrary, the dominant feeling in Constantinople is still one of deflance. In the present temper of the two Emperors the suggestion of negonations for a common disarmament to be carried on by a Turkish delegate at St. Petersburg does not appear promising. It may be said that the success or failure of this new attempt at pacification must be decided at Constantinople. The British Government is, in the circumstances, fully justified in sending out Mr. Layard. The Turks are full of aulmosity against Russia, and the distrust of Russia's seeming abetters may be even less reasonable than three months ago. Many interpret Russia's overtures as signs of publifianimity and weakness. Mr. Layard has had experience of the Turks, and perhaps there is no Englishman to whom they would more readily listen. To him and the other embassadors we must look to impress on the Porte the expediency of doing nothing which may be prepresented as nullifying the protocol.

The Times has a special dispatch from Vienna which

The Times has a special dispatch from Vienna which says the Political Correspondence publishes the following advices from Kischineff:

Gen. Skebeleft has been nominated commander of the four, corps which form the first line. Concentration toward the frontier is ordered to be complete by the 8th of April. In general, those commanding the army are hastening to make preparations for every eventuality. Thus in the next few days the Quartermaster-General goes to Jassy in order to arrange with the Roumanian Government about quartering troops. It seems, however, that if the Russians cross the Roumanian frontier they intend to chain the hospitality of the Roumanians as little as possible. They intend to bring with them wooden barracks sufficient to accommedate a larse portion of the army, in preparation for the contingency of their eventful entry into Bulgaria, M. Ivanoff, President of the Bulgarian committee, has been asked to send to the Russian headquarters a list of Bulgarians who might be employed in the civil administration of that country. The list contains 320 mames. M. Ivanoff himself is to have a prominent position in the event of Russian occupation of Bulgaria. A general movement of Russian troops is observable in consequence of the orders for concentration.

that "it has been the case repeatedly that just at the moment when things are assumidg a peaceful aspect warlike news comes from some quarter. This, to some extent, is explicable by the difference of date, news from Kischeneif being a few days older than the political news. Still the appearance side by side of peaceful and warlife intelligence, recurring as it now does for the third time, does not quite look like a fortuitous coincidence, especially as it refers to orders for the future given to the Eussian army. The communicativeness of the Russian military authorities is, at any rate, remark-

La Prance says "the signing of the protocol virtually abrountest be Treaty of Paris. We believe Russin will soon proclaim this result. Among the obstacles to the conlusion of peace with Montenegro is Italy's opposition to the cession of the port of Spizza."

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1, 1877. The Meatenegrins will have another interview with arvet Pasha in the course of the week. He says the Forte will come shortly to a final decision and communi

DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE IN LONDON

LONDON, Monday, April 2, 1877.
The Standard announces that niter "the signing of the roterol by the representatives of the Six Powers at the Foreign Office in London, Count von Beust, the Austrian Embussador, Count von Munster, the Gernlan Embassader, Gen. Menabrea, the Italian Embassador, and Count von Schouvaloff, the Russian Embassador, had a conference with the Marquis d' Harcourt, the French Embassador, at the French Embassy. The Marquis d' Harcourt subsequently left London for Paris." WAR DEEMED CERTAIN IN RUSSIA.

The Standard's telegram from St. Petersburg says in spite of the signing of the Protocol pessinist views again spite of the signing of the transfer of the visit there, and war is emissioned inevitable. The St. Petersburg Vedomosti declares that the Russia cannot disa in unless she is convinced that she will not have to arm again. War may not be imniedinie, but it is inevitable. The Golog says the signing of the protocol does not decide peace or war. However

ittle hope of a peaceful issue. The Vienna correspondent of The Standard reports that, according to advices from St. Petersburg, Bussia has ordered her squadrons in the Mediterranean and American waters to return to the Baltic.

BANK TROUBLES.

SUSPENSION OF THE STATE BANK OF NEW-BRUNS-WICK, N. J.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 1 .- The State Early of New-Brenswick, N. J., closed its doors at 10 p. in. yesterday. There had been rumors of its unsound-ness for some time, and depositors had been withdrawing their money freely for the past few days. Nevertheless the news of its suspension was a surprise to those not intimutely connected with its position, and ereated some consternation and a great deal of gossip. The bank suffered from the panic of 1873, and in 1875 instituted a suit against the Woodworth Carpet Company for nearly \$1,000,000. Col. Fellows and Mr. Brooke were the counsel for the carpet manufacturers, and the bank was defeated. A temporary suspension was the result, but the bank again resumed business, and has struggled along till the present difficulty. The President, Mr. Abraham Voorhees, refuses to be seen, and the other officials are either invisible or hopelessly reticent. Mr. Hartmoere, the County Collector, attempted in the morning to drawoat the portion of the county funds on deposit in the bank, but was unsuccessful. He declines to state the exact amount in possession of the institution, but acknowledges that it exceeds \$5,000. One of the officint deprecates the publication of anything concerning what he wishes to be considered as a temporary treuble. He states that the bank has money on deposit in New-York to an amount sufficient to enable it to resume business on Monday, but he seems to be above in that opinion.

It is understood that owing to the duliness of the times notes have been renewed instead of being paid in full, and the business men of the city appear to have little faith in the bank's fu ure presperity.

The following is the quarterly statement of the bank rendered to the Secretary of State on the 2d day of January, 1577:

Specie on hand actually in possession of and the either invisible or hopelessly reticent. Mr. Hartmoore,

Specie on hand actually in possession of and the property of the bank.
Legal tenders, the bank of the banks and contains notes of and checks on other banks and companies. banies and carcus on over same panies islance due from National Park Bank allance due from other banks and sompar cal estate—cost and fair valuation of ortes and bils of scounted and bought outliness expenses verdraff nteet States and other bonds insome Hall, onds and mortgages. \$675,050 57 Total.... \$869,714 63 28,712 11 6,623 83 250,010 00 Due depositors.
Due to other banks and companies.
Discount received.
Capital stock subscribed and actually paid in ...

FAILURE OF THE STATE BANK OF HARRISBURG. HARRISBURG. Penn., April 1 .- At a meeting the Board of Directors of the State Bank of this city on Saturday, it was resolved that the bank at once go into liquidation. It was also resolved that the liquidaion shall be made in the following manner: The cashier shall immediately pay 20 per cent of all claims against the bank as they mature, and shall pay the balance of

money for that purpose from its assets. In a circular signed by the President and Cashier, In a circular signed by the Freshoem and issued yesterday, they say this action has been induced by the unprofitableness of the banking business. The depositors and others are, however, assured that the assets are ample to satisfy all claims. The assets and liabilities as set forth in the circular are as follows:

Total assets. \$202,565 42

Total habilities 162,43 42

said claims as soon as the bank can realize sufficient

5 787 Land T 5 4 4 5 PM 1

ALL STREET, TO THE STREET